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unable to produce anywhere near the amount possible under a rational, harmonious system. As to the socialist state the author believes in centralization of authority, but would nevertheless leave as much as possible to voluntary association. Anarchy and socialism are opposing concepts, though there will no doubt be many associations in the future, scientific, literary, and the like, run on the plan of anarchism, that is, with perfect freedom to the individual. This does not, however, suggest the possibility of applying the plan to the state. The ideals of socialism are to be realized not all at once but gradually. Socialism is coming through evolution, but it should be helped along by the conscious effort of mankind. The abolition of the right of inheritance and the imposition of a strongly progressive income tax would make the final acquisition of the means of production comparatively easy.

The author traces the development of socialistic ideas and treats men and schools incidentally. There is little new in the book but it treats clearly and sympathetically the development of the doctrine of modern socialism.

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NEW BOOKS

- COLE, J. R. and SILVER, G. *Socialist dialogues and recitations*. (Chicago: Kerr. 1913. Pp. 59. 25c.)
- DAVIES, E. *The case for nationalisation*. (London: Collins. 1913. Pp. 257. 1s.)
- DOMACK, H. *Der Genossenschafts-Sozialismus*. (Leipzig: Ernst Möhrings Verlag. 1913. Pp. viii, 127. 2 m.)
- ENGELS, F. and MARX, K. *Briefwechsel 1844-1883*. Edited by A. BEBEL and E. BERNSTEIN. Four volumes. (Stuttgart: J. H. W. Dietz. 1913. 40 m.)
- GOLLANCZ, V. *Dialogue on socialism*. The Chancellor's latin essay, 1913. (London: Blackwell. 1913. 1s. 6d.)
- GREENE, T. E. *Socialism in faith and practice*. (St. Louis, Mo.: National Rip-Saw Pub. Co. 1913. Pp. 40. 10c.)
- ISSAIEFF, A. A. *Individualität und Sozialismus*. Authorized translation from the Russian by KARL KUHLS. (Berlin: Prager. 1913. Pp. 92. 1 m.)
- KIRKUP, T. *A history of socialism*. Fifth edition, revised and edited by E. R. PEASE. (London: Black. 1913. 5s.)
- MILLAR, G. T. *Constructive socialism*. (Los Angeles, Cal.: Voluntary Coöperative Association. 1913. Pp. 37. 10c.)

- PEASE, E. R. *Profit-sharing and co-partnership: a fraud and a failure?* Fabian tract, 170. (London: Fabian Society. 1913. Pp. 16. 1d.)
- SCHLOESSER, H. H. *The nationalization of mines and minerals bill.* Fabian tract, No. 171. (London: Fabian Society. 1913. Pp. 15. 1d.)
- ROBERTS, I. *Looking forward; a study in social justice looking to coöperation as offering the solution of difficulties.* (Philadelphia: Roberts & Co. 1913. Pp. 5, 315. \$1.)
- ROBINSON, M. F. *The spirit of association: being some account of the guilds, friendly societies, coöperative movement, and trade unions of Great Britain.* (London: Murray. 1913. Pp. 403. 6s.)
- WILBRANDT, R. *Die Bedeutung der Konsumgenossenschaften.* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1913. Pp. 28. 0.50 m.)
- ZETKIN, K. *Karl Marx und sein Lebenswerk! Vortrag. Mit einem Anhang: Literatur über Marx und von Marx.* (Elberfeld: Freie Presse. 1913. Pp. 47. 0.25 m.)

Statistics and Its Methods

La Théorie de l'Homme Moyen. Essai sur Quetelet et la Statistique Morale. By MAURICE HALBWACHS. (Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. 180. 2.50 fr.)

In this very interesting little volume on a much debated statistical subject there are five chapters, of which the first and the fourth are respectively descriptive of Quetelet's conception of the average man physically and morally viewed. The second and third chapters are critical of the physical concept and the fifth of the moral. A conclusion gives a resumé of the principal views of the author. The presentation of Quetelet's views is systematic and faithful; but as indicated below the interpretation is not always adequate. In the critical chapters, are taken up in turn many of those problems regarding the average man which have been objects of dispute for half a century—the reality of the average man, the average as a type of the species, as the perfect in beauty and goodness, its relation to birth and death statistics, the equality of the sexes, and the significance of the so-called "tendency" to commit crime. One is struck with the complete absence of references to the problem of free will which one must struggle to avoid in writing about Quetelet and to which another recent writer in this field has devoted considerable attention.¹

¹ *Quetelet: Statisticien et Sociologue*, by Joseph Lottin (Félix Alcan, 1912). Reviewed by present writer, in *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. xxvii, pp. 718-723.